



Taxonomic Paper

Vigna yadavii (Leguminosae: Papilionoideae), a new species from Western Ghats, India

Sayajirao P. Gaikwad[†], Ramchandra D. Gore[†], Sonali D. Randive[†], Krushnadeoray U. Garad[†]

[†] Life Science Research Laboratory, Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur- 413 006 (MS), Solapur, India

Corresponding author: Ramchandra D. Gore (ramdgore@gmail.com)

Academic editor: Quentin Groom

Received: 22 Nov 2014 | Accepted: 22 Dec 2014 | Published: 23 Dec 2014

Citation: Gaikwad S, Gore R, Randive S, Garad K (2014) *Vigna yadavii* (Leguminosae: Papilionoideae), a new species from Western Ghats, India. Biodiversity Data Journal 2: e4281. doi: [10.3897/BDJ.2.e4281](https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.2.e4281)

Abstract

A new species of *Vigna* Savi, subgenus *Ceratotropis* (Piper) Verdc., *Vigna yadavii* S.P. Gaikwad, R.D. Gore, S.D. Randive & K.U. Garad, **sp. nov.** is described and illustrated here. It is morphologically close to *Vigna dalzelliana* (Kuntze) Verdc. but differs in its underground obligate cleistogamous flowers on positively geotropic branches, hairy calyx, small corolla, linear style beak and dimorphic seeds with shiny seed coat.

Keywords

Ceratotropis, dimorphic seeds, taxonomy.

Introduction

Vigna Savi is a large pantropical genus of the tribe Phaseoleae with 90 species distributed in six subgenera (Thulin et al. 2004, Delgado-Salinas et al. 2011, Tomooka et al. 2010). Among the subgenera of the genus *Vigna* only the subgenus *Ceratotropis* (Piper) Verdc. has its center of species diversity in Asia and it is popularly known as Asian *Vigna* (Tomooka et al. 2002b). The subgenus *Ceratotropis* comprises about 22 species in all three sections viz. *Aconitifoliae* Tomooka & Maxted, *Angulares* Tomooka & Maxted and

Ceratotropis (Piper) Verdc. (Tomooka et al. 2002a, Tomooka et al. 2010). However, Aitawade et al. (2012) have described a new species *V. sahyadriana* Aitawade, K.V. Bhat & S.R. Yadav from India recently. Thus, the number of species in the genus *Vigna* subgenus *Ceratotropis* is now 23.

During field survey of plants of the family Leguminosae – Papilionoideae in Western Ghats of India, the authors collected an interesting species of *Vigna* on hill slopes at about 1200 m elevation above mean sea level in Nasik and Satara districts of Maharashtra, India. It interestingly possesses underground cleistogamous flowers on positively geotropic branches. This unusual character of *Vigna* species encouraged its detailed study, which revealed that it represents an un-described species of the genus *Vigna* subgenus *Ceratotropis*. It has been confirmed by the perusal of relevant literature (Maréchal et al. 1978, Tateishi 1984, Babu et al. 1987, Tomooka et al. 2002a, Tomooka et al. 2002b, Tomooka et al. 2010, Maxted et al. 2004, Thulin et al. 2004, Lewis et al. 2005, Delgado-Salinas et al. 2011, Aitawade et al. 2012 and Aitawade et al. 2012) and experts' opinion on the identity of the species. It is described and illustrated here.

Taxon treatment

***Vigna yadavii* S.P. Gaikwad, R.D. Gore, S.D. Randive & K.U. Garad. 2014, sp. nov.**

- IPNI [urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77144279-1](http://www.ipni.org/names/77144279-1)

Materials

Holotype:

- a. continent: Asia; country: India; countryCode: IND; stateProvince: Maharashtra; municipality: Nasik district; locality: Kasara-Ghat near Igatpuri; verbatimElevation: 365 m; verbatimLatitude: 19°41'02.1"N; verbatimLongitude: 73°29'58.3"E; verbatimCoordinateSystem: degrees minutes seconds; eventDate: 10-11-2012; habitat: Western Ghats; fieldNumber: *RD Gore 1042*; fieldNotes: Twining herbs; leaves stipulate; stipules submedifixed; chasmogamous flowers yellow & Cleistogamous flowers white. Pods falcate to straight. Seeds well developed; identifiedBy: N. Tomooka; M. Sanjappa; Delin Wu; type: Herbarium Specimen; language: English; institutionID: CAL

Isotype:

- a. continent: Asia; country: India; countryCode: IND; stateProvince: Maharashtra; municipality: Nasik district; locality: Kasara-Ghat near Igatpuri; verbatimElevation: 365 m; verbatimLatitude: 19°41'02.1"N; verbatimLongitude: 73°29'58.3"E; eventDate: 10-11-2012; habitat: Western Ghats; fieldNumber: *RD Gore 1042a*; fieldNotes: Twining herbs; leaves stipulate; stipules submedifixed; chasmogamous flowers yellow & Cleistogamous flowers white/albino. Pods falcate to straight. Seeds well developed; language: English; institutionID: BSI, Pune

Other material:

- a. continent: Asia; country: India; countryCode: IND; stateProvince: Maharashtra; municipality: Nasik District; locality: Saptashrungi hills (Kalvan); eventDate: 9-11-2012; habitat: Western Ghats; fieldNumber: *RD Gore 1040*; fieldNotes: Twining herbs; flowers

- both chasmogamous (yellow) and cleistogamous (white/albino); identifiedBy: S.P. Gaikwad; R.D. Gore; language: English; institutionID: Walchand College of Arts & Science, Solapur
- b. continent: Asia; country: India; countryCode: IND; stateProvince: Maharashtra; municipality: Nasik District; locality: Kasara-Ghat near Igatpuri; eventDate: 10-11-2012; habitat: Western Ghats; fieldNumber: *SD Randive 322*; fieldNotes: Twining herbs; flowers yellow; pods slightly hairy; identifiedBy: S.P. Gaikwad; R.D. Gore; language: English; institutionID: Walchand College of Arts & Science, Solapur
- c. continent: Asia; country: India; countryCode: IND; stateProvince: Karnataka; municipality: Chickmangalur District; locality: Bhabathi–Gangamula; eventDate: 8-10-1979; fieldNumber: *KFP 9702*; language: English; institutionID: St. Joseph College, Bangalore
- d. continent: Asia; country: India; stateProvince: Maharashtra; municipality: Satara District; locality: Pasarnighat; eventDate: 21-10-2011; fieldNumber: *SP Sutar 156*; language: English; institutionID: SUK
- e. continent: Asia; country: India; countryCode: IND; stateProvince: Maharashtra; municipality: Pune District; locality: Parvati; eventDate: 5-8-1960; fieldNumber: *KNS 64502*; fieldNotes: Common; language: English; institutionID: BSI, Pune
- f. continent: Asia; country: India; countryCode: IND; stateProvince: Maharashtra; municipality: Pune district; locality: Shivneri fort; eventDate: 10-10-1962; fieldNumber: *Rolla Rao 83523*; language: English; institutionID: BSI, Pune
- g. continent: Asia; country: India; countryCode: IND; stateProvince: Maharashtra; municipality: Sangli District; locality: Dandoba hills (Miraj); eventDate: 28-9-1989; fieldNumber: *AN Londhe 170037*; language: English; institutionID: BSI, Pune

Description

Twining annual herbs. Stems slender, terete, 1–2 m long, covered with 1–3 mm long bulbous based spreading or retrose brownish hairs, rooting at nodes and internodes of the stem in absence of support. Stipules sub-medifixed, elliptic-lanceolate, 5–7 mm long, base obtuse to rounded, 5–7-nerved, apex acute, densely pubescent. Leaves 3-foliolate; petioles 5–7 cm long, densely hairy with bulbous based retrose or spreading whitish hairs as stem. Leaflets membranous, entire; lateral leaflets ovate-rhomboid with obliquely rounded, obtuse or truncate at base, 3–4.5 x 2–3 cm, margins entire or sometimes shallowly lobed, acute or shortly acuminate at apex, sparsely hairy; rachis 2–3 mm long, covered with whitish brown, 0.5–1 mm long, spreading or retrose hairs; terminal leaflet slightly larger than the lateral ones, ovate, 3.5–6.5 x 1.7–3.5 cm, rounded at base, shortly acuminate or acute at apex, rachis 3–4 mm long, covered with whitish-brown, 0.5–1 mm long, spreading or retrose hairs; stipels two, linear, 1–2 mm long, sparsely hairy. Flowers of two kinds, aerial chasmogamic flowers and underground cleistogamic flowers. *Chasmogamous flowers* 2–6 in axillary or terminal, lax racemes, yellow, 4.5–6 x 7–9 mm; peduncle slender, 1.5–3 cm long, densely covered with retrose whitish-brown hairs as young branches; pedicels short, 2–2.5 mm long, densely covered with whitish-brown hairs; bracts linear-lanceolate, 3–4 mm long, herbaceous, densely covered with 1–2 mm long hairs; bracteoles inserted just above the bract, linear, 3–3.5 mm long, acute at apex, densely hairy as bract. Calyx campanulate, hairy; tube c. 3 mm long; teeth triangular, 1.2 x 1 mm, sparsely hairy along margins. Standard yellow, asymmetrical, broadly ovate, 4.5–6 x 7–9 mm,

emarginate at apex, central protuberance (up to 1 mm long) inside; claw c. 3 mm long. Wing petals yellow at upper portion and whitish below, 5–6 x 2.5–3 mm, membranous; right wing half concealing the upper portion of keel petals; left wing spreading horizontally and supported by a pocket on left hand keel petal. Keel petals yellowish, 5–6 mm long, spirally incurved with horn-like 1.6–2 mm long pocket, obtuse at apex. Stamens 9+1, included; staminal tube 5–6 mm long; filaments of staminal tube c. 5 mm long; free filament c. 10 mm long; anthers basifixed, 0.2–0.3 mm long. Style filiform 7–9 mm long, bearded at apex, broadly 'S' shaped before stigma, shortly beaked beyond the stigma; the beak linear, 0.4–0.5 mm long; ovary linear, 4.5–5 x 1–1.4 mm, minutely hairy. Pods cylindrical, 3–6 x 0.3–0.4 cm, apex acute slightly curved, sparsely hairy. Seed 6–12, rectangular, 2.5–3 x 2–2.2 mm, dark brown, mottled with black patches; seed coat shiny; hilum protruded out and well developed, elliptic, 0.9–1 mm long, white. Germination hypogeal; the first and second leaves simple, petiolate, ovate, base rounded, apex acute, sparsely hairy. *Cleistogamous flowers* 2–4 on 2–5 cm long peduncles, white (albino), 4–4.5 x 2–2.5 mm, remain closed; pedicels 1–1.2 mm long, minutely hairy; bracts elliptic–lanceolate, 1–2 mm long, acute at apex, hairy along margins with bulbous based, 0.4–0.7 mm long hairs, 1-nerved; bracteoles linear, 0.7–1.2 mm long, covered with white spreading, 0.3–0.5 mm long hairs. Calyx campanulate, membranous, c. 2.5 mm long; teeth triangular, c. 0.7 mm long, glabrescent. Standard, wing and keel petals are similar to that of chasmogamous flowers except smaller in size. Stamens 9+1, filiform; filaments 3.2–3.5 mm long; anthers basifixed, yellowish, 0.2–0.25 mm long. Style filiform, 3.2–3.9 mm long, shortly beaked beyond the stigma; beak linear, 0.2–0.3 mm long. Pods cylindrical, 1.5–2.5 cm long, usually curved, white (albino), glabrescent, apex acuminate. Seeds 3–5, whitish brown, oblong or sub-cylindric, 2.5–3 x 2–2.2 mm; seed coat shiny; hilum poorly developed, not protruded out, linear, 1–1.1 mm long, yellowish-white. Germination hypogeal; the first and second leaves simple, petiolate, ovate, elliptic, base rounded, apex acute, sparsely hairy. (Figs 1, 2, 3, 4).

Flowering and fruiting: August–November.

Diagnosis

Vigna yadavii is morphologically close to *Vigna dalzelliana* (Kuntze) Verdc. but differs in its underground obligate cleistogamous flowers on positively geotropic branches, hairy calyx, small corolla, linear style beak and dimorphic seeds.

Etymology

The species is named in honor of Prof. S.R. Yadav, Department of Botany, Shivaji University Kolhapur, India (MS), in recognition of his valuable contribution to taxonomy of flowering plants of Western Ghats of India.

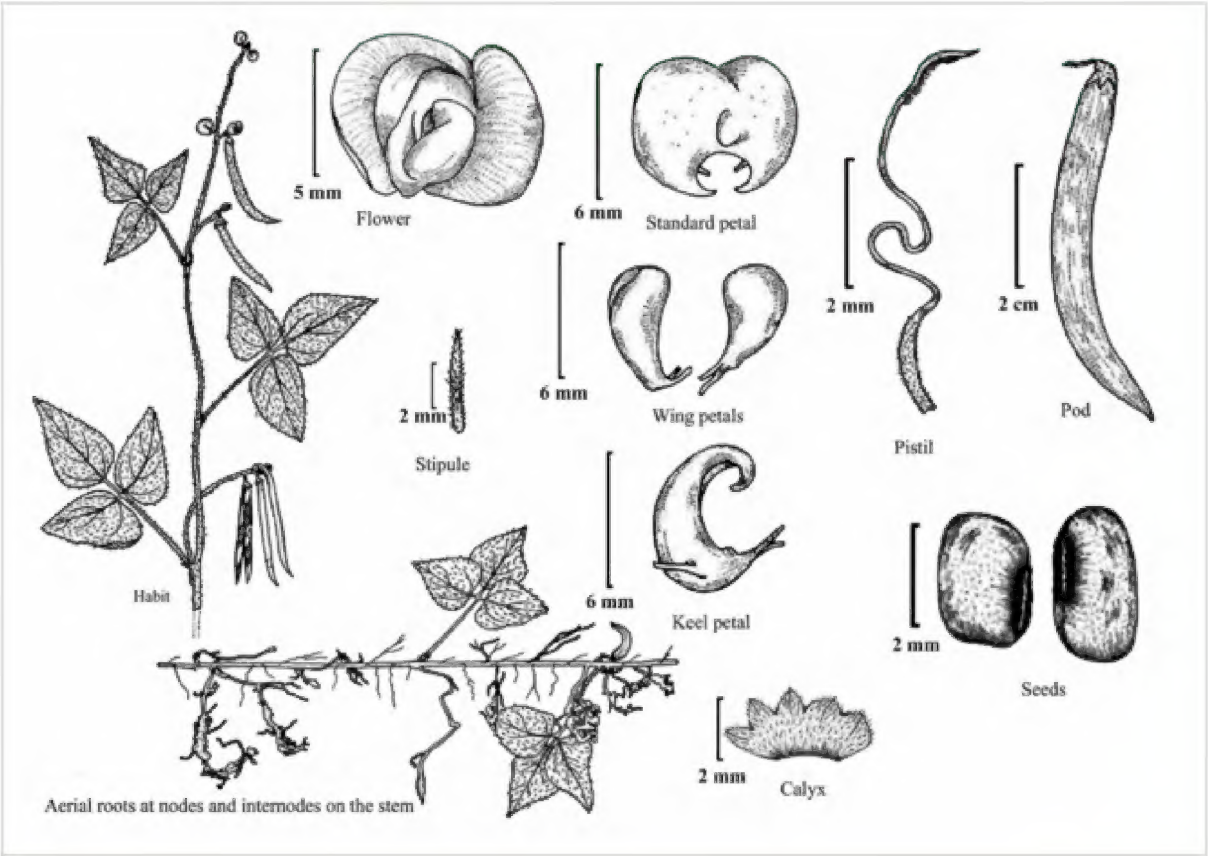


Figure 1.
Vigna yadavii: chasmogamous flower [Line drawing by RD Gore; voucher *RD Gore* 1042 (CAL)].

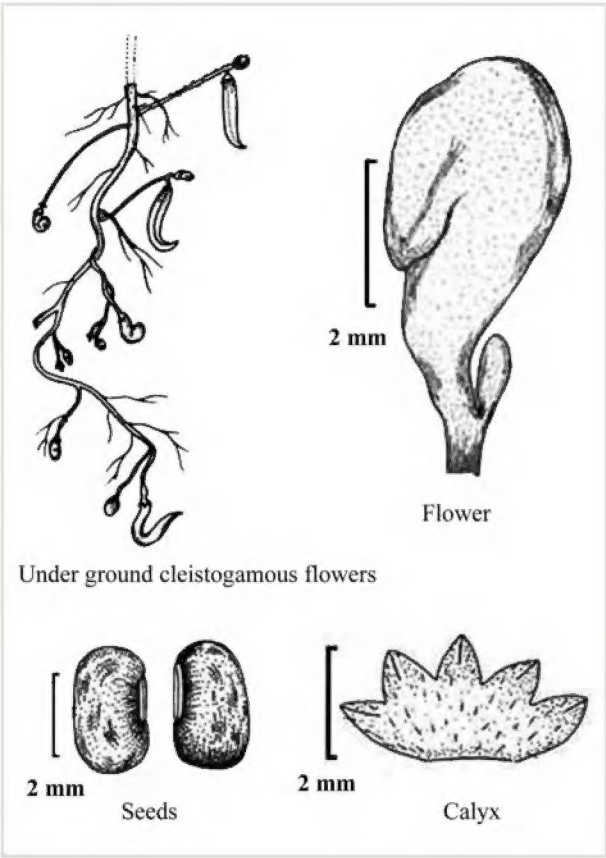


Figure 2.
Vigna yadavii: cleistogamous flower [Line drawing by RD Gore; voucher *RD Gore* 1042 (CAL)].

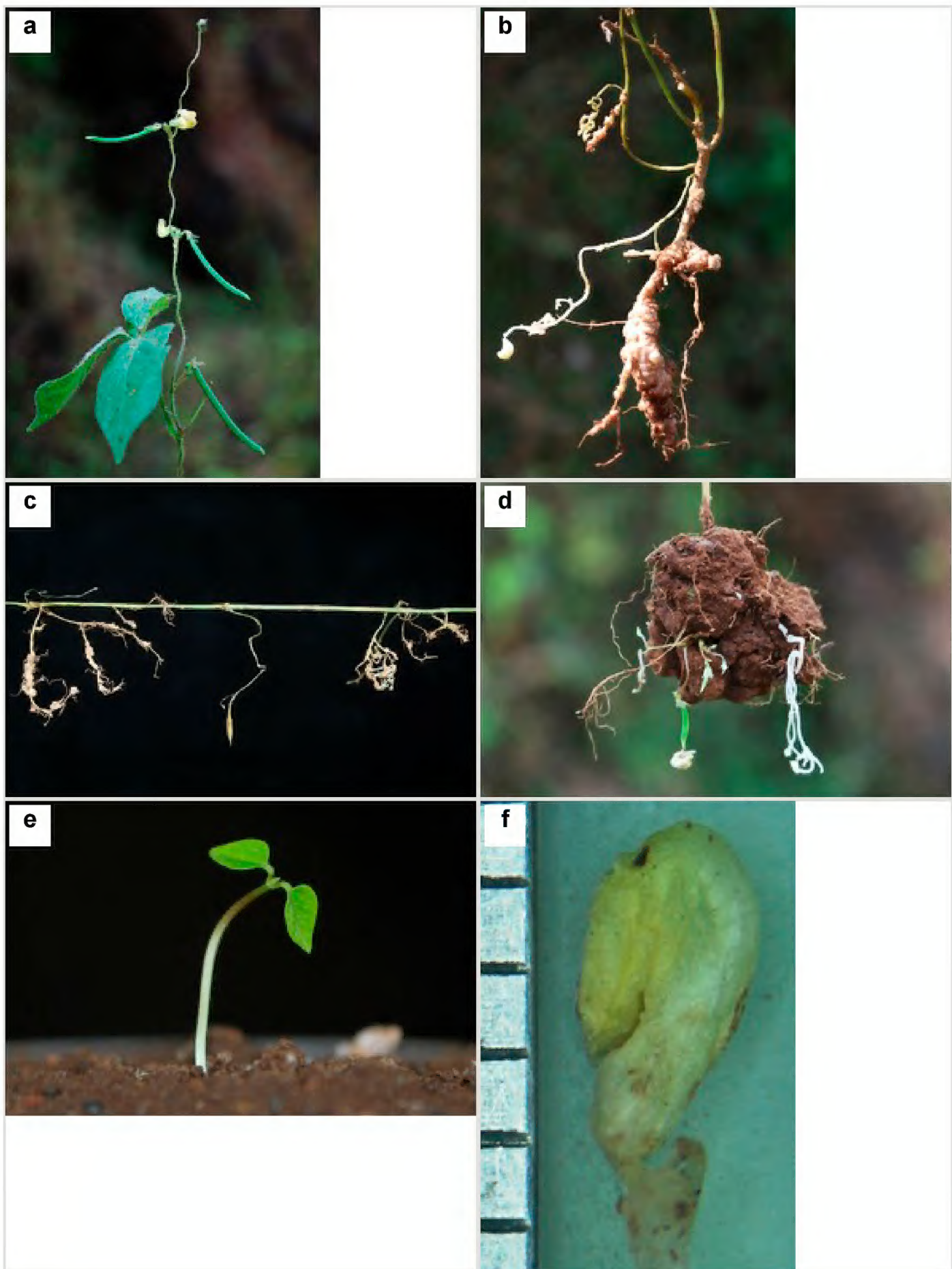


Figure 3.

Photo plate of *Vigna yadavii* Gaikwad *et al.* (Photographs by Gore R.D.).

a: Habit

b: Cleistogamous flowers on positively geotropic branches

c: Aerial roots at nodes and internodes on the stem

d: Underground cleistogamous flowers

e: Seedling

f: Cleistogamous flower

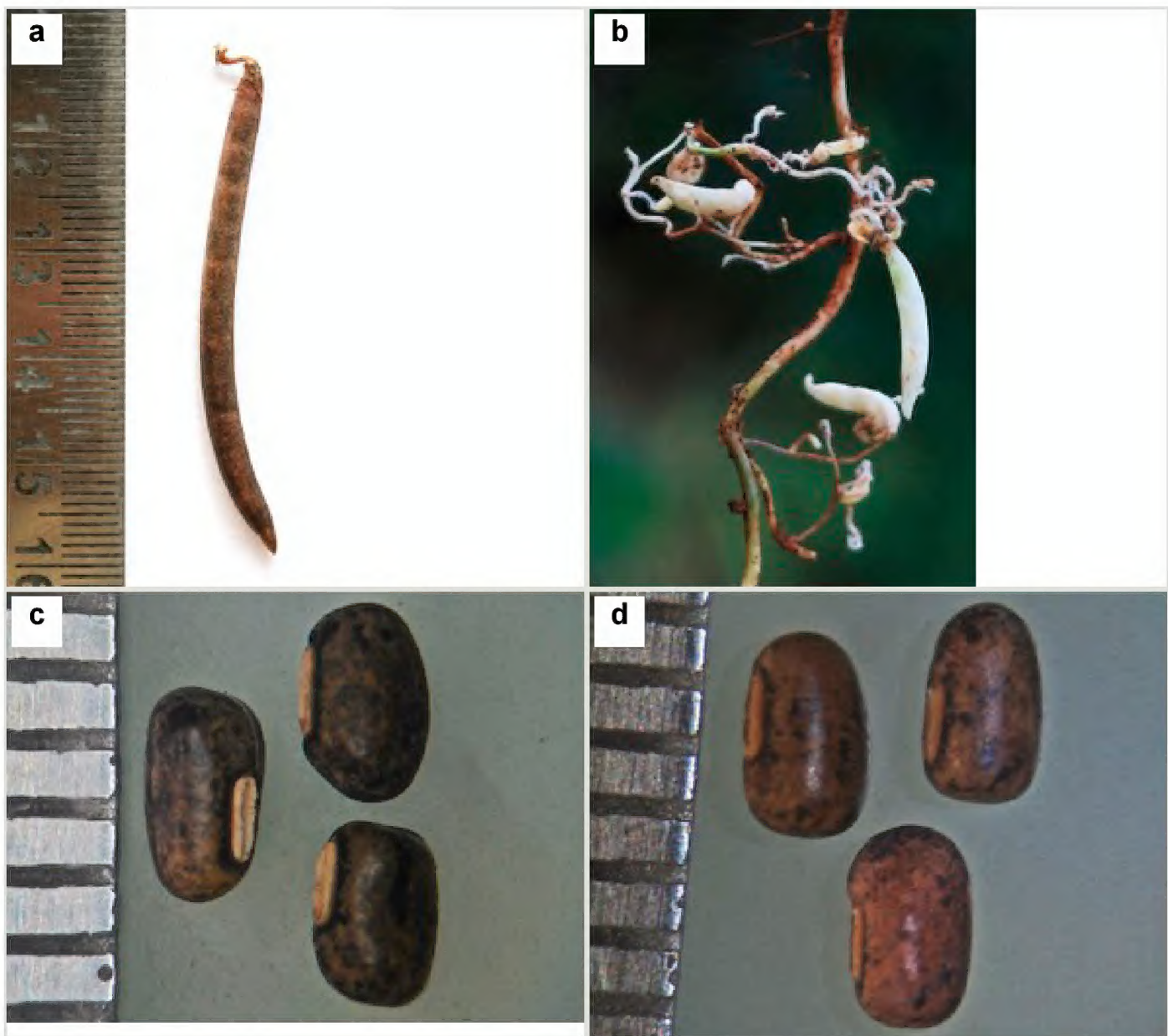


Figure 4.

Photo plate of *Vigna yadavii* Gaikwad *et al.* (Photographs by Gore R.D.).

- a:** Pod of chasmogamous flower
- b:** Pods of cleistogamous flowers
- c:** Seeds of the chasmogamous flowers
- d:** Seeds of the cleistogamous flowers

Distribution

India, Maharashtra, Nasik Dist., Kasara-Ghat near Igatpuri and Kalvan, Saptashrungi hills; Satara Dist., Thoseghar.

Ecology

Vigna yadavii is a twining annual herb, which grows on hill slopes in grasses and herbs at about 1200 m elevation from above sea level in Western Ghats of India. The common associates of the species are *Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) Medik., *Apluda mutica* L., *Carissa congesta* Wt., *Crotalaria pallida* Ait., *C. mysorensis* Roth., *C. leptostachya* Benth., *Cymbopogon martinii* (Roxb.) Wats., *Elephantopus scaber* L.,

Eragrostis spp., *Flemingia strobilifera* (L.) R.Br. ex Ait., *Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R.Br. ex Shult., *Themeda* spp. and *Urena lobata* L.

Notes

Vigna yadavii shows morphological similarities with *Vigna dalzelliana* (Kuntze) Verdc. but differs from the latter species by the characters given in Table 1. The presence of underground obligate cleistogamous flowers on positively geotropic branches is most useful distinguishing characteristics of *V. yadavii*. In addition to this, dimorphic seeds and differences in hilum, aril, style beak and corolla are also useful distinguishing characteristics of the new species. *Vigna dalzelliana* has a unique flattened style beak but that of *V. yadavii* is linear. The poorly developed aril of seeds of the cleistogamous flowers is also diagnostic feature of *V. yadavii*.

Table 1. Morphological differences between <i>Vigna yadavii</i> and <i>V. dalzelliana</i> .		
Attributes	<i>Vigna yadavii</i>	<i>Vigna dalzelliana</i>
Chasmogamous flowers		
Corolla	4–6 mm long	c. 1.5 cm long
Style beak	linear, 0.4–0.5 mm long	flattened, 0.9–1.2 mm long
Calyx	hairy	glabrous
Seeds	6–12 per pod	8–10 per pod
Cleistogamous flowers		
Flowers	present on positively geotropic branches	absent
Pods	short, 1.5–2.5 cm long, cylindrical curved, white (albino), glabrescent.	absent
Seeds	3–5 per pod, whitish brown, 2–3 × 1.7–2 mm; hilum poorly developed and not protruded out.	absent

During rainy season (August–November), the species produces chasmogamous flowers on aerial branches and underground obligate cleistogamous flowers on positively geotropic branches. The cleistogamous flowers are much smaller than chasmogamous flowers and white-albino in color. They remain closed. The pods of cleistogamous flowers are colorless, short, curved and 3–5-seeded. There are no structural differences in chasmogamic and cleistogamic flowers except for the smaller size and white albino color of the latter.

Acknowledgements

We are thankful to Principal, Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur for providing available research facilities; to Prof. Delin Wu, South China Botanical garden, Leyiju, Guangdong, China; Prof. N. Tomooka, National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences, Kannondai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan; Dr. M. Sanjappa, Ex-Director, Botanical Survey of

India, Kolkata and Dr. I.S. Bist, Principal Scientist, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi, India for their expert comments on identity of the species, and to J.F. Veldkamp, National herbarium of the Netherlands (NHN) for Latin diagnosis and verification of gender ending of new species.

References

- Aitawade MM, Sutar SP, Rao SR, Malik SK, Yadav SR, Bhat KV (2012) Section *Ceratotropis* of subgenus *Ceratotropis* of *Vigna* (Leguminosae–Papilionoideae) in India with a new species from Northern Western Ghats. *Rheedea* 22 (1): 20-27.
- Babu CR, Sharma SK, Johri BM (1987) Leguminosae–Papilionoideae: Tribe–Phaseoleae. *Bulletin Botanical Survey of India* 27: 1-28.
- Delgado-Salinas A, Thulin M, Pasquet R, Weeden N, Lavin M (2011) *Vigna* (Leguminosae) sensu lato: The names and identities of the American segregate genera. *American Journal of Botany* (10): 1694-1715. DOI: [10.3732/ajb.1100069](https://doi.org/10.3732/ajb.1100069)
- Lewis GP, Shrine B, Mackinder B, Lock JM (2005) *Legumes of the World*. Royal Botanical Garden Kew, London 1: 1-592.
- Maréchal R, Mascherpa JM, Stainier F (1978) Etude taxonomique d'un groupe complexe d'espèces des genres *Phaseolus* et *Vigna* (Papilionaceae) sur la base de données morphologiques et polliniques, traitées par l'analyse informatique. *Boissiera* 28: 1-273.
- Maxted N, Mabuza-Dalamini P, Moss H, Padulosi S, Jarvis A, Gaurino L (2004) *African Vigna: Systematic and Ecogeographic studies*. International Plant Genetic Resource Institute Rome, Italy 1: 1-454.
- Tateishi Y (1984) Contribution to the genus *Vigna* (Leguminosae). *Science Report Tohoku University. Series 4* (38): 335-350.
- Thulin M, Lavin M, Pasquet R, Delgado-Salinas A (2004) Phylogeny and Biogeography of *Wajira* (Leguminosae): A Monophyletic Segregate of *Vigna* Centered in the Horn of Africa Region. *issn: 0363-6445* 29 (4): 903-920. DOI: [10.1600/0363644042451035](https://doi.org/10.1600/0363644042451035)
- Tomooka N, Kaga A, Isemura T, Vaughan D (2010) *Vigna*. In: Kole C (Ed.) *Wild Crop Relatives: Genomic and Breeding Resources*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 291-311 pp. DOI: [10.1007/978-3-642-14387-8_15](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-14387-8_15)
- Tomooka N, Maxted N, Thavarasook C, Jayasuriya AH (2002a) Two new species, sectional designations and new combinations in *Vigna* subgenus *Ceratotropis* (Piper) Veldc., (Leguminosae, Phaseoleae). *Kew Bulletin* 57: 613-624. DOI: [10.2307/4110989](https://doi.org/10.2307/4110989)
- Tomooka N, Vaughan D, Moss H, Maxted N (2002b) *The Asian Vigna: Genus Vigna subgenus Ceratotropis genetic resources*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, London, 1-265 pp. DOI: [10.1007/978-94-010-0314-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-010-0314-8)